

REPUBLICANS PLAN NEW DISTRICT MAP

Leaders Seek to Remedy
Democratic Injustice
in State.

ACTS OF FRAWLEY COMMITTEE RANKLE

Barnes Suffered by Opponents'
Moves—Many Strange
Divisions Made.

Certain Republican leaders are considering the advisability of redistricting the Congress districts in this state to remedy what they consider injustices done when the Democrats carved out new districts in 1911.

Among those who are interested particularly in the proposition is William Barnes, former chairman of the Republican State Committee. When Senator Frawley's committee arranged the redistricting the year after the last federal census, in 1910, he did his best to make the Republican district of Albany into a Democratic district, in order to accomplish this he threw eleven Democratic wards in Troy in with Albany. The result was the election of a Democrat in 1912. But the unparalleled Republican sweep this year put a Republican in the district again.

Authorities are being consulted now by Senator Elton R. Brown and others, but so far as is known there is no law of any description that prevents this state from changing its Congress districts as often as it sees fit, although it is usually done only after Congress has adjourned.

The federal law provides that after every decennial census Congress shall reapportion the Representatives among the states. It tells each state how many members of Congress it may have, but leaves it to the individual state to say how these Representatives shall be elected. For instance, in the State of Idaho there never has been any districting for Representatives, and the men from there are elected at large. When Congress, in 1910, gave Pennsylvania four more Representatives, she did not redistrict the state, but elected them at large. Ohio is still doing this with the additional member it got at the same time.

Political Justice Needed.

However, there is a more or less public sentiment against redistricting simply for partisan purposes. But where one party has used its control of the state government to frame up districts which are palpably unfair to its opponents, sentiment has indorsed redistricting. In the case of the members of the other party as soon as they get into power.

This condition exists in this state today, according to those leaders who favor redistricting this year. Before the federal census of 1910 New York had thirty-seven members of Congress. Because of its increase in population Congress awarded to it six more. In 1912 the year following this action, the Legislature was controlled by the Democrats. A committee to redistrict the Congress districts was appointed, with Senator James J. Frawley, a typical Tammany man, as its chairman.

When it came to cutting up New York County, the committee was able to follow the general idea of making districts as symmetrical as possible and at the same time insure fairly safe Democratic districts. It did this by slicing the island of Manhattan from east to west. That made the center of each district Republican, but the ends, adjacent to the river, are Democratic. Up in the northern end of the island and in the Bronx, where the same political geography did not exist, the districts were made more irregular, and the Democrats were given some grotesquely shaped districts.

The leaders, who have been discussing the possibility of redistricting under Republican auspices, realize that there would be a reaction if they should change the districts simply for Republican advantage, but they believe they would be justified in changing those districts which the Democrats framed up in a manner distinctly unfavorable to the Republicans.

A notable instance of public feeling uniting to rebuke a manifest injustice in redistricting and in upholding a redistricting of this injustice by another redistricting a few years later occurred in Ohio some years ago.

Democratic Plot in Ohio.

In the spring of 1890 the Democrats redistricted William McKinley out of Congress. He had been there for four years, and had just reported the McKinley tariff bill, against which the Democrats were most bitter. Ohio was in the hands of the Democrats that year, and the Legislature redistricted the Congress districts in such a fashion that, whereas there were fifteen Republicans and six Democrats from Ohio in the 51st Congress, there were only seven Republicans and fourteen Democrats in the 52d Congress.

The action in the case of the McKinley district was particularly flagrant, and in the fall of 1890 he was defeated in his new district, although he cut down what was meant to be a normal Democratic majority of 5,000 to some 300.

This unjust treatment of McKinley made him the logical candidate for Governor in 1891. He was forced to run, although all his desires were to wait and try to get back in Congress, where most of his political work had been. The fact that McKinley had been redistricted out of Congress was one of the strong campaign arguments, and he was elected Governor by 21,500. He was re-elected two years later and served to January, 1896, the year he was elected President.

What the Democrats had done in their redistricting had made such an impression upon the people of Ohio that they took it only as an act of justice that the Republicans, when they came back in power, did the districting all over again.

DIPHTHERIA WARNINGS UP

Hoboken Health Officials Placard Homes to Check Disease.

Placarding houses to prevent the spread of the Hoboken diphtheria epidemic was resorted to yesterday for the first time. Dr. J. F. X. Stack, of the Board of Health, reported thirteen new cases yesterday, but insisted that the epidemic was pretty well under control. Five of the new cases are among school children. On all houses where the disease exists are the following signs, large, and printed in red:

"This house is under quarantine for diphtheria. Keep out. Twenty dollars fine for removing this sign. Hoboken Board of Health."

Circulars are being distributed in factories with instructions for the prevention of the disease and how to tell the symptoms. About twenty thousand of them will be given out. Public School 4, where many cases were discovered, is being thoroughly scrubbed and fumigated.

WHITMAN TAKES OATH AS GOVERNOR

Pauses for Short Time in
Work on Baff Case to
Give Pledge.

Charles S. Whitman took the oath of office as Governor at noon yesterday. As an indication that he did not consider this relieved him of any of the responsibilities that still rest on him as District Attorney he spent the afternoon in the Criminal Courts Building in consultation on the Baff murder, not getting away until after 7 o'clock.

The oath of office was administered to the Governor-elect by Chief Justice Ingraham, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in his chambers, at Madison av. and 25th st. Mr. Whitman walked there from his home with William E. Hayward, who is to be his personal counsel. The ceremony was witnessed by several of the other justices.

Justice Ingraham is an old personal friend of the Governor-elect, who has consulted him frequently on knotty problems for several years past. It was said, however, there were no sentimental reasons for taking the oath yesterday. The constitution does not prescribe when the Governor shall be sworn in, simply stating that all officers, executive and judicial, shall take the prescribed oath "before they enter on the duties of their respective offices."

It has been customary for Governors to take their oath at the time of their inauguration, at noon on January 1, and probably the Governor-elect will make a reaffirmation at that time before Chief Justice Willard Bartlett, of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Whitman felt it is understood, that there might be some official business of an urgent nature that would require attention before midnight on December 31, when the term of Governor Glynn expires, and noon on January 1, when the inauguration ceremonies will take place. For this reason he qualified yesterday.

Briefs of the Governor-elect are of the opinion that he will announce his selection of Charles Albert Perkins as his successor in the District Attorney's office early in the week. He may withhold it, however, until he goes to Albany, which will be on Thursday. It is just possible that he may take advantage of his powers and make the appointment of Mr. Perkins on the morning of January 1.

Aside from the fact that he had received the approval of the judges of the county and of hundreds of others who have come in contact with the work of Assistant District Attorney Perkins, there will be some sentimental gratification to Mr. Whitman in naming Mr. Perkins. It was Dr. Albert Perkins, who has been of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, gave Mr. Whitman his first position as a teacher the fall after his graduation from Amherst, in 1891.

William A. Orr, the Governor's secretary, will go to Albany on Tuesday preparatory for Mr. Whitman's arrival on Thursday.

Albany, Dec. 26.—Governor-elect Whitman did not set a precedent by taking the oath of office privately before his inauguration, as several other Governors have acted on the theory that there should be no interruption of executive authority.

Mr. Whitman's action to-day came as a surprise to state officials.

HUSBAND AND WIFE BURNED TO DEATH

Caretakers of Old Steinway
Mansion Lose Their Lives in
Fire That Destroys House.

Matthias Ohmann, 65 years old, and his wife, Ann, 63 years old, were burned to death yesterday afternoon in a fire that destroyed an old country mansion occupied by Philip Burkard, whose family was for a number of years associated with the late William Steinway, in the Steinway section of Long Island City.

Owing to his wife being detained in Germany on account of the war, Mr. Burkard has been spending most of his time with his sons in Steinway, his home being left in charge of the Ohmanns as caretakers.

When the fire was discovered smoke was issuing from the windows, and following the alarm several people ran to the house to see what had become of the Ohmanns. Through a basement window they saw the couple sitting together, apparently stupefied by the smoke. The window was rescuers were unable to force an entrance, and in a few minutes the upper floors gave way and the blazing embers fell into the basement.

A few more Suits,
Afternoon and
Evening Gowns,
Wraps for motor
and theatre wear,
Fur Coats and
Sets.

AT PRICES TO INSURE QUICK
CLEARANCE.

SCHOOL GIRLS TO MAKE BANDAGES

Two Hundred Students
Enlist and Will Take
Lesson to-morrow.

CHURCHILL APPROVES OF THE SCHEME

Manager of Old Linen Corps of
Salvation Army and As-
sistants Will Instruct.

Two hundred students of the Julia Richman and Morris High Schools, as well as a number of girls from the grade schools in Manhattan, will spend the holidays making bandages for wounded soldiers. They will take their first lesson as nurses to-morrow morning at Salvation Army Memorial Hall, 120 West 14th st., from Colonel Margaretta, general manager of the old linen campaign, and a corps of volunteer assistants.

The school plan was that of Mrs. P. F. Frost, president of the Mothers' Council for the Public Schools. A few days before Christmas she put the matter before President Churchill of the Board of Education and then presented it to the students. She now intends to extend the scheme to include girls in the high and higher grade schools.

No matter how many enlist in the work, there will be material enough for them, the Salvation Army promises. It has sent nearly 100,000 completed bandages to Europe, and still has on hand enough linen to make 600,000 "first aid supplies for the soldiers. Volunteers are all it needs to be in a position to ship another lot.

"Another embarrassing situation which confronts us is the unwillingness of some of our friends to be neutral," said Colonel Margaretta. "Last week a woman sent us a magnificent collection of household linen with the stipulation that no bandage made from it should cover a wound inflicted on a German, Austrian or Turk."

"From an excellent German woman we have received an equally fine supply, but she said that under no circumstances must any of it be used for the relief of any but the German and their allies. Of course, we can't agree to any such terms, and if we can't make her see our position we shall have to return the linen. These are exceptional cases, though, for we receive such linen from the Germans as from any other Europeans living in this country. Only in rare cases do they attach any conditions to their gifts."

Early next month the Salvation Army will give 50,000 bandages, sponges, compresses and other field supplies to the German authorities.

The widow of a German citizen in Newton, Ala., has offered for sale a rare portrait of the Emperor Napoleon, a critical royal family, the proceeds to go for relief. Copies have been made of it which may be had at \$2.50 each. The woman is very poor, and has taken this method to aid the cause. J. B. Albright, of Newton, is receiving remittances for her.

The Committee of Mercy has received to date \$91,150.53. The Bryn Mawr girls have contributed \$266, made out of money they saved from their Christmas funds. This will be turned over to the aid of suffering non-combatants. The Belgian Relief Fund total is \$787,853, of which \$7,505 was received yesterday.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France has reached \$49,877.66, and the fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris is now \$257,736.97. Of this \$2,376 came in yesterday.

MORE ARRESTS IN FILIPINO OUTBREAK

Continued from page 1

The committee a full report of insurrectionist activities when the committee resumes hearings on Wednesday.

A cable message received at the Insular Bureau from the Philippine government during the day concerned routine business. It made no reference to disorders and contained nothing. Officials said that could be construed as a reply to the message of inquiry in regard to the uprising. It is supposed by Insular Bureau officials that a reply is being delayed in Manila until Governor General Harrison returns to the city and can answer in person.

Confidence in Local Scouts.

Army officers who have served in the islands expressed confidence to-day in the loyalty of the Philippine scouts, which, they said, had been amply demonstrated in the past, when both the scouts and the constabulary rejected the overtures of ambitious native leaders. The civil administration is said to have a splendidly equipped secret service in operation, and officials here believe there is little possibility that the government could be taken by surprise.

Manuel Quezon, resident commissioner in Congress from the Philippines, declared to-day he could not credit reports of any serious disturbance in the islands.

"If the United States took its troops out of the Philippines to-day," he said, "the Filipino people could be relied upon to defend American sovereignty there. There is no revolt, and there is no ground for revolt or any specific grievance against the United States. The Filipinos are convinced that the people of the United States are dealing with them in a spirit of fairness and justice. There have been a local disturbance which some people thought was an uprising, but there is no revolt. I have received a number of Christmas greetings by cable from Manila. Had there been any revolt I would have heard of it, and I did not. Previous reports that it was necessary to disarm Philippine scouts on Corregidor already have been denied by the Insular government."

"These reports of revolts will continue as long as there is no definite declaration of the United States as to independence for the Philippines."

Vice-Governor's Testimony.

The uprising in Manila concentrated the attention of Senators upon the testimony of Vice-Governor H. S. Martin before the Philippine Committee. Copies of them were available to-day. Vice-Governor Martin's conclusions were that a protectorate or any agreement with foreign nations with respect to the neutrality of the Philippines would be impracticable, and he added: "When we leave, I would leave bag and baggage."

"Would you expect," Senator Shafroth inquired of Governor Martin, "that if an independent government were set up by the Filipinos themselves there would be insurrections and riots and serious conflicts between the authorities and any class of the people?"

"I would not want to say that they would be able to maintain a government such as ours," said Mr. Martin, "and for this reason chiefly: They have political parties as we have, and they fight as we do in the campaign, and I am not sure that the defeated

party over there would take their defeat as reasonably as the Democratic party is in the habit of taking it. That would be the chief fear I have."

The question was again addressed to Governor Martin by Senator Fletcher, and he replied:

"I made some such answer as this, that my chief fear would be that a political party in the Philippine Islands would not be as ready to obey the voice of the majority when it was defeated as we are. I have estimated the Filipinos in that particular from what I have heard of the people of South America. As I said a while ago, I am inclined to place the Filipinos in a general way in a class with the people of South America."

"Not Central America?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"No; South America."

Governor Martin also admitted somewhat reluctantly that it was approximately 10 per cent of the total population that wanted independence. The others, he said, would be quite as willing to believe that they were better off under American rule than they would be under self-government.

Both Views of Situation.

Mr. Martin summarized his views on the question of Filipino independence as follows:

"In my judgment we have the most important government in the world at home. If the government is to exist in the world it will be because of the example of the United States. And if a man is of the opinion that our possession of the Philippine Islands endangers our own country, I believe that man ought to favor getting out of the islands forthwith. If he is not of that opinion, if he believes we can stay there safely, I am very sure it is one of the finest experiments of colonial government in the world. I do not believe it can be duplicated in the world. If he believes we are safe in staying there and is willing to spend the money that is necessary just to see what we can do, I would think that kind of a man would favor staying in the islands."

The possibility that conditions such as now prevail in Mexico might follow the withdrawal of the United States forces from the Philippines and that chaos and anarchy would take the place of government was suggested by Senator Weeks.

"We can see all around us," he said, "we do not have to look very far beyond our own borders to see anarchy existing to-day. And I am wondering if we are justified in leaving the Philippine Islands with the possibility of that kind of a condition developing there. What do you think of the probabilities of that?"

OUTBREAK PROOF AGAINST FILIPINOS

Evidence of Unfitness for Self-
Government, Says Repre-
sentative Miller.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 26.—"The present outbreak in the Philippines is proof of the incapacity of the Filipinos for self-government," said Representative Clarence B. Miller, of Minnesota, ranking minority member of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, to-night.

Mr. Miller returned recently from the islands and fought the passage of the Jones independence bill in the House. He believes now that the Filipinos are themselves furnishing evidence of Republic claims that self-government must be remote.

"If there is an insurrection in the Philippine Islands, as news dispatches of to-day state," said Mr. Miller in an interview to-night, "the Democratic administration is largely responsible for it."

"I do not regard the present outbreak as serious in itself. It shows, however, what this talk of independence for the Filipinos may lead to, for the Filipinos are incapable of governing themselves. They can be led like children by such irresponsible persons as this individual Ricarte."

"He is a firebrand, and has been on trial before a string of tribunals among his people and endeavoring to start a revolt. Part of his game is selling commissions among the Filipinos, telling them there is going to be a revolt and offering them a chance to become officers. For \$50 a man can get to be a general under this sort of an arrangement."

"Ricarte was found guilty of insurrection three or four years ago, but the matter came before the courts he was let out on bond and jumped to Hong Kong. He was not brought back because it was declared that he had been indicted for a political offense."

"To-day's dispatches would indicate that Ricarte has returned. He is able to get a following easily because of the talk of proposed independence by a Democratic administration. As a matter of fact the Filipinos are no more ready for independence than the Esquimaux of Alaska, the Apache Indians in our own country or the Hottentots of Africa. They are simply irresponsible children, and the fact that they can be led astray by a man like Ricarte proves it, according to my mind."

"The constabulary are armed soldiers, trained in warfare, and if they were led to join in an insurrection the outcome might be exceedingly troublesome. Possibilities of this sort were recognized by many officers when I was in the Philippines a few months ago. They told me that if things went on the way they had started under the present rule they feared there would be real work for the army in the Philippines. The entire situation shows that the Filipinos are not ready for self-government, and if all the facts in possession of Governor General Harrison were known to the American public they would not consider for an instant the thought of giving these people independence."

WILL CELEBRATE VICTORY

Wadsworth to Speak at Young
Republican Club Dinner.

Senator-elect James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who was in Texas when the Republican victory dinner at the Waldorf was held recently, will be the principal speaker at the dinner of the New York Young Republican Club at the Astor on January 8. This is the annual dinner, but it will be turned into a dinner of rejoicing over the victory this year.

Among the other speakers will be Frederick C. Tanner, chairman of the state committee; Henry L. Stimson, formerly Secretary of War; Grafton P. Cushing, Lieutenant Governor-elect of Massachusetts; and Thomas L. Raymond, Mayor-elect of Newark, who was recently chosen on the Fusion ticket.

Alfred C. Cox, Jr., is chairman of the committee of arrangements.

Who Wants a Facade?

Any one desiring a perfectly good facade may get one from the Secretary of the Treasury. By an act in progress the Secretary has been empowered to give away the front decorations of the old Assay Office in Wall st., providing the recipient will preserve it and take it away without putting the government to any expense.

LEPER CAUSES SCARE

Servant at Weehawken Under
Guard To Be Deported.

The arrival of a mysterious stranger
swathed in gauze bandages created a

near-panic in the West Shore station at Weehawken yesterday morning. When it was learned that he was a leper, passengers scurried helter-skelter to get away. Uniformed men, in germ-proof dusters, formed a circle around the man.

The mysterious one was a Servian, who had lived in St. Louis for years and had developed leprosy. As he was not an American citizen, the authorities decided to deport him.

The trip from St. Louis was made in a private car in care of a government

agent who had his charge in a carefully partitioned end of the car. After his arrival in Weehawken the party was met by government inspectors who took the leper by government boat to Ellis Island. The unfortunate Servian will be deported as soon as arrangements for isolation can be made with the steamship company.

B. Altman & Co.

SOUTHERN RESORT FASHIONS

are charmingly exemplified in the selections now being displayed. Here are to be found the smart Tailored Suit, in pongee, serge and gabardine; Gowns for afternoon, dinner and evening wear, expressing the latest word in style; Dancing Dresses, Beach, Casino and Morning Frocks, in the smart cotton and linen fabrics; Riding Habits and Sports Garments; modish Hats, Coats and Wraps; and all the dainty accessories of the well-appointed wardrobe.

Monday Sales Offering Appreciable Price Advantages

The Remaining Assortments of

Misses' Tailored Suits and
Winter Coats

have been subjected to extraordinary price reductions.

250 TAILORED SUITS

originally \$19.50 to \$38.00, reduced to
\$12.50, 16.50 & 22.00

160 WINTER COATS

for dress or practical wear; originally \$14.50 to \$25.00, reduced to

\$9.50, 12.75 & 16.00

45 IMPORTED COATS AND WRAPS

originally \$58.00 to \$190.00, reduced to
\$22.00 to 95.00

(Among the above will be found several styles adapted for small women)

(Misses' Department, Second Floor)

A Clearance Sale of

Women's Boots and Slippers

now being held, comprises all styles about to be discontinued. This Footwear, heretofore in stock at \$5.00 to \$10.00 per pair, is specially priced as follows:

Slippers per pair \$2.75

Boots per pair \$3.25, 4.35 & 5.85

(Women's Shoe Department, Second Floor)

Several Thousands Yards of

Woolen Dress Fabrics

(all of this season) have been arranged in Dress and Skirt Lengths and will be offered, to effect a speedy disposal, at the following reduced prices:

Dress Lengths . . . from \$3.50 to 10.00

Skirt Lengths . . . from 2.50 to 5.00

(these representing about one-half the real values)

10,000 Yards of

Cotton Dress Materials

in a variety of attractive patterns, will be offered, arranged in Dress Lengths, at the exceptionally low prices (for fabrics of these qualities) of

\$1.00 to \$6.50 per Length.

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States.

Thirty-fourth Street

Fifth Avenue—Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fifth Street

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